## FORMOSA.

Japanese Expedition Against the Island Pirates.

Attempt to Extirpate Inhospitable Savages.

The Murdered Castaways To which th Be Avenged.

CHINESE INTERESTS IN THE UNDERTAKING

United States Diplomacy in Opposition to the Movement.

STRAMSHIP YUKO MARU, AMOY HARBOR, May 3, 1874.

The original cause and occasion for the Japanese expedition to the southeastern coast of the island known to Europeans as Formess was the murder, in December, 1871, of a party of suipwrecked Liu Kiu islanders, who were accidentally driven ashore upon the territory occupied by the semi-savage race of Boutans, whose hostility to strangers of every nationality has long made them the terror of the region over which they hold control. Since these waters were first visited by navigators the history of their relations with the tribes inhabiting the eastern shore with whom they have been thrown contact has been one of almost uninterrupted depredation and atrocity on one side, and suffering or marterdom on the other. In recent times hardly a year has passed without the record of a series of fresh outrages upon those whom the calamities of the ocean have cast among hese aborigines. Mariners from nearly every civflized nation are known to have been either slaughtered outright, or to have perished from the innuman treatment to which they have been subcted. In addition to the long catalogue of anthenticated instances of burbarism, there is such general and well grounded suspicion concerning the fate of a multitude of ships that have disappeared in this neignborhood that the mercantile community have come to look upon the mosa as, in certain respects, the most hazardces in the Eastern seas. The ierocious character attributed to the inhabitants may be understood by the fact that they are usually designated "the cannibals," although it is not known that the term has anything more than a figurative application. It is used as a comprehensive description of a people who, bound together by the defensive and offensive ties of piracy and outlawry, regard all strangers as their enemies; repel the approaches of their nearest partially civilized neighbors, the Chinese; acknowledge the authority of only their own wild natures, and demonstrate their resolution to resist all influences from a road by the cosparing and merciless destruction of the elpiess sufferers who are forced from time to ime to seek shelter at their hands. If Americans have not especially been the victims of these eruelties, at least the instances of violence against Americans are those which have most frequently come to light. The most nagrant of these was probably the case of the bark Rover, which is still vividiy memorable in the East, not only on account of its own distressing circumstances, but also for its somewhat remarkable consequences. It led to a condition of affairs which affected various countries, more or less directly, and a ceran connection can even be traced between it and the present movement of the Japanese government. On the 9th of March, 1867, the Rover left the Chinese port of Swatow for Neuchang, and was driven by a storm to the south of Formosa, where she struck, it is supposed, upon the "Vele Rete" rocks. She presently sunk, the Captain, named Hunt, escap-ing with his wife and the crew in boats. They made their way with some difficulty to a point on the southeastern shore of the island, landing within the limits occupied by the tribe of Koaints. As soon as they were discovered they were fired upon by the natives and were all killed with the exception of a single Chinese sailor, who had hidden himself upon the first appearance of the assadants, and who afterwards succeeded in getlated the circumstances. In due season the interligence became known at Taiwan-fu, the principal Chinese town in Formosa, whence was communicated by the British Consul to his Minister in Pekin and by him to Mr. Burlingame. While that gentleman was occupied in the preparation of measures of redress, Captain Broad, of the British Navy, who was stationed at the time at Taiwan-fu, started in the man-of-war Cormorant to the scene of the slaughter, in the

the preparation of materies of radies. Captula throat, of the British Nav., who was stationed at the time at Taiwandu, started in the man-of-war Cormonat to the seene of the staughter, in the uncertain hope of floring and rescuing survivors should any still exist. He reached the Kontuk. Country on the 26th of March and commenced his search, but was in turn firred upon and compeled to return. One of his men was womed, though the standers from as vessel and draw them from the jungle in which they were indeed in draw them from the jungle in which they were indeed in draw them from the jungle in which they were indeed in the jungle in which the jungle in which they were indeed in t

own, and to endeavor to carry out a policy that should not only secure immunity for their own subjects, but should also assist the cause of humani y for all nations. After the ineffectual attempt of the United States war ship Hartford to bring the Koaluts to reason a second visit was made, in September, 1867, by General Le Gendre, in company with a considerable Chinese force. The annals of romance supply few more exciting chapters than the chronicle of this adventurous invasion of a land totally unknown until that time, and not only surrounded by mystery but darkened by traditions of unusual gloom and terror. The presence of the Chinese troops did not appear to produce the intimidating effects ose who sent them had perhaps anticipated, and, indeed, in the negotiations which en-sued, the Chinese leader was treated with an insued, the United leader was treated with an in-difference, not to say insolence, that plainly showed the independent attitude and intentions of the Formosan tribes. General Le Gendre adopted the boidest possible course of action, which proved to be the wisest. He went alone that is to say attended only by the necessary interpreters and secretaries, some half dozen alto gether, to a conference with the confederated Southern chiefs, eighteen in number, who were attended by 600 armed men. The interview entirely pacific, and, to some ex-friendly. Toketok, the acknowledged of the eighteen tribes, excused the tent, by saying that they were part of a prolonged scheme of revenge. "A long time ago," he declared, "white people had nearly extirpated the Koaluts people, leaving only three who survived to hand down to their posterity the desire for vengeance. Having no ships to pursue foreigners they had taken their revenge as best they could." There is no improbability in this statement. The records of the Duich visits to and occupation of portions of Formosa in the seventeenth century, are stained by misdeeds as gross as any of which we, at this day, have reason to complain. The result of this meeting between loketok and the United States Consul was a promise on the part of the former to respect, under reasonable conditions, the lives and property of all Americans and Europeans who should thereafter be thrown upon his shores. That promise, so far as is known, has always been faithfully adhered to. But the chief would make no such agreement with the Uninese general, and, in fact, refused to confer with him upon any subject. When pressed for an interview he sent his daughters to answer for him that he had yielded to the American Consul in consequence of the bravery snown by his countrymen in the Hartford and Wyoming fight—impiving that the Chimese had established no such claim upon his consideration. portions of Formosa in the seventeenth century,

and wyoming ngitt-impiving that the chinese had established no such claim upon his consideration.

THE PRESENT MOVEMENT FOR WAR.

From that time to the present, as often as the opportunity has offered, the rulers of the eight-en tribes have proved their sincerity by succoring castaways, and sending notice to the nearest Chinese stations whenever foreigners in distress have appealed to them. But the territory over which Toketok holds sway is, after all, of very limited extent. He kept has own people in order, but could not restrain the savaye impulses of his neighbors. Depredations and outrages continued to be practised by the tribes living to the north of his jossessions, and the crews of several foreign ships were subjected to various degrees of ill-treatment—among them those of the Danish bark Ceres and the British ship London Castle. The Chinese had washed their hands of the business, and it is doubtful if their attention was again seriously called to it, until after the occurrence which has led, by slow degrees, to the important operations now in progress. In December, 1871, a large fishing vessel belonging to one of the islands of the Melyako group, which lies east of Formosa, was wrecked upon that part of the coast occupied by the Bontans-alines of Toketok, but not subject to his rule. Forty-eight of them were murdered; others escaped and carried the tidings to their people, who, like all the islanders under the authority of the Liu Kiu officials, are a mid and perfectly peacetal community. The event was wholly unprecedented in their experience. Seldom venturing lar from their own shores, and knowing no adjacent lands except those of their own countrymen, to the northward, they had never conceived the possibility of a catastrophe of this description. In their first panic they applied at once for protection to the only government with which they were acquainted, that of Napa, in the principal island of the found of the slands of Japans, etcant with his proper is not the should be a subjected on the conditi THE PRESENT MOVEMENT POB WAR.

From the time of

hoped for from Chinese investigation. The hostility of the natives would make them insensible to amicable appeals, and the government had neither the desire nor the means of applying force. It was then that the idea first began to be entertained by certain high Japanese officials of undertaking the settlement of the question on their own account. In point of head after was hardly an alternative. The good sixth of the government was piedered, and he was impossible to pass unnoticed the outrand of the winter of 1871. It only remained to determine

ternative. The goo' isith of the government was pledered, and "was impossible to pass unnoticed the outra" of the winter of 1871. It only remained to del-rmine

THE MEANS

by which the purpose should be carried into effect. The most vigorous and daring member of the cabinet, at that period, was Soyezima, the Minister of Foreign affairs. While most of his colleagues were content to simply accept the necessity of teaching the Boutans a lesson of humanity, he speedily saw the way to the possible execution of a series of boild enterprises, which, in his belief, would lead to results of the highest advantage to Japan, and which, if successful, would certainly distinguish his administration of the Proreign Department in a way that would make his name forever eminent in his country's annais. He satisfied himself by tolerably close examination that the Japanese had at one time not only held possession of all the Blands lying Sast of Formosa, but also occupied and had control of the best part of Formosa itself. The question is, of course, one that can be absolutely determined only by a more thorough acquiuntance with Asiatic records than foreigners have yet gained. There is no doubt that the Japanese were great explorers and coionizers in ancient days. There are abundant traces of their settlements even as far south as the Philippines, where their descendants still continue to live. The outlying islands about Formosa are strictly Japanese in every respect. That great humbers of the resumption of the islahd would be nothing but the resumption of a temporarily alternated territory. They held that the establishment of the resumbation of the islahd would be nothing but the resumption of a temporarily alternated territory. They held that the establishment of the world at large, and th Chinese, and at this stage of affairs was certainly not desired by Soyezima. But he fortified himself with the declaration that the Pekin officials were not willing to take action themselves in the matter, and that they saw no objection to any measures which the Japanese might see fit to bring forward. After his return to Yeddo the movement was pressed with all possible vigor, and in the course of a few months everything would have been prepared for a combination of enterprises which, whatever their consequences, would have attracted a far greater at tention and a more with interest than any previous Eastern events of modern times. But the return of the Embassy, under Iwakura, from America and Europe changed in a few weeks the entire aspect of affairs. In what precise manner the second Minister of the Crown succeeded in overthrowing the elaborate projects which had been matured during his absence it is not necessary here to inquire. He came with the prestige of an extensive foreign experience, and his rank and official position ensoled him to interpose obstacles which could not be surm united. Sany of the principal Ministers resigned, Soyezima at their head. A new Cabinet was comed, and for a time nothing more was heard of the plans for the chastisement or subjugation of the Formosa maranders. It has only become recently known that the part of the project which concerned the calling of the murderers of the Metako islanders to account was never abandoned. The preparations continued without interruption, though perhaps hot so rapidly as before. They were carried on with great secrecy, partly for reasons of domestic policy, but chiefly from apprehensions of interference by representatives of loveign Governments. It was not supposed that this interference would necessarily be hostile, but the experience of the past lew years had taught the Japanese it many mortifying ways that no important series of the past lew years had taught the Japanese conserver, nothing can be more amusing than the disposition of the foreign The design was one which concerned not only

s well. In the programmes world a government to take all necessary measures for the protection of its subjects could never be disputed. The Americans had undertaken the same thing, in the same region, by two different processes—first, violently and afterward pacincally. The Japanese plan troposed simply a reversal of this order of proceeding. That it could by any chance be opposed never entered their calculations. But their weil grounded dread of foreign medding kept them from betraying their purpose, even to their own officials, beyond the circle of those who were necessarily engaged in the preliminary arrangements. It was, however, found desirable to make one partial exception. Foreign assistance was requisite to a certain extent. That of General Le Genire, who was more completely master of the situation in formosa than any other individual, was already secured. Possibly ont of decrence to his meintations, possibly from a feeling that the United States, not orgeful of the Rover and Hartford affairs, would look with particularly sympathetic interest upon the movement, it was decided that Americans should be selected for the highest positions of trust and responsible agency, Lieutenant Commander Dougras Casseir, recently in command of the Ashuelot, was invited to the post of maval adviser and assistant director, with the rank of Commodore in the Japanese service. He was already familiar with the localities to be visited, having already taken General Le Gendre thither, in the Ashuelot, in 1812. Lieutenant James R. Wasson, formerly of the United States more allowed with the charge of such field operations as occasion might render expedient, and was appointed a colonel in the Japanese army. The first manned gentleman being on active duty it was necessary to request the Nay Department at Washington to allow him leave on absence. In order to obtain the co-operation of the United States Envised with the charge of such field operations as occasion might render expedient, and was appointed to the Secretary of the Japanese Treasury. The first manned g

Department, as commander of the lorces, and Messrs. Cassell and Wasson as principal assistants.

A SUDDEN HALT AND DELAYS.

This was in March last, about one month before the date originally fixed for the departure of the expedition. The remainder of the time was occupied in adjusting certain details necessary to the complete preparation of a project of such magnitude. Numerous ships had been engaged, most of them belonging to the government, but some of the largest chartered from foreigners. For the transportation of some thousands of troops more spaceous vessels than any owned by the Japanese were desirable. Among others the British steamship Yorkshire and the Pacific Mail steamship Yorkshire, though no one could foresee upon what grounds it could possibly be based, and for this reason no very positive reliance was placed upon that sinp. But in regard to the New York no such idea was entertained. Her great size and abundant secommodations made her of the Sapanese and even to the convenience of the Sapanese and even to the convenience of the Sapanese and even to the convenience of the Sapanese and even to the only income and the progress, and he had been in the order of an angements, but, once engaged and depended upon, she became aimost Indispensable. As to any question of her being permitted to fulfil her contract, nobody dreamed of such a tang. The United States Minister was the only person who could interrupt her progress, and he had been in the United States Minister was the only person who could interrupt her progress, and he had been in the progress of the expectation. Moreover, his views upon the subject of the right of Japan to independent length—that of protection and encouragement to Japan in resisting the endeavors of other repre-sentatives from abroad to guide or letter the free ourse of ner government.

The first ships of the expedition sailed during the second week in April, from Sinagawa, a port on the bay of Yeddo, about five miles from the capital. By this time rumors of the movement were circulating in Yokohama, and the purposes of the administration were discussed with the airy and ignorant audgoity which always distinguishes the tone of that lively little community when dealing with Japanese topics. It is the rule of the Yokohama populace and press to assail every action which the government may undertake, either with clumay ridicule or coarse abuse. Both methods were applied in the present instance. Nothing whatever was accurately known of the intention of the authorities, but the widest flexing were inventionally whatever was accurately known of the intention of the authorities, but the widest flexing were inventionally of the authorities, but the widest flexing were inventionally of the authorities, but the widest flexing were inventionally of the authorities, but the widest flexing were inventionally of the authorities, but the widest flexing were inventionally of the authorities, but the widest flexing were applied in the probably equalled in no other spot upon the face of the earth. In this case the contagion rose to a somewhat higher level than usual. The Russian charge d'Affaires published a prodamation forbidding Russian whips and subjects to participate in the expedition. As there are no Russian ships at Yokohama, and only about six Russian subjects in stil Japan, the preclamation was looked upon as coming within the category of the famous chapter upon sankes in Iceland; but still it was vexalious. It was fully prepared—setting forth the true purposes of the government as bried; pan adminishment of the early departures from Sinagawa, that of the ship Hokai Maru, was arranged for the Isha of April. This ship was to carry Messra. Cassell and Wasson, to whom prelipinary duties were assigned the randic accultion of which was considered vital to the enterprise. They were ready and on board at the a

setiled, and upon which the whole of the early operations of the expedition were to torn. But the orders of the Prime Minister could not be disregarded, and the ship arrived at Nagasaki on the 25th.

Here it was soon evident that

SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES

had arisen, and that others, possibly more awk-ward, were likely to follow. Within twenty-lour hours it was known to the commissioners that General Le Gendre had also received a letter of protest from Mr. Bingham, and that secret orders had been sent to the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to delay or altogether obstruct the departure of the New York. This last impediment, under the circumstances, was a real calamity. The possibility of difficulties in the case of the Yorkshire had been foreseen, and affairs had been so arranged that her aid could be dispensed with without serious embarrassment, but no shadow of anxiety had been felt in regard to the New York. And now it turned out that the Yorkshire would only be forbidden to touch at any of the open Chinese ports—which, of course, had never been contemplated—white the further progress of the American vessel was absolutely prohibited. The worst of the business was that the azent had been instructed to withhold all information as to the cause of his action. It was impossible to discover by what means the company's servan's had been wrought upon to the extent of persuading them to violate their contract, and to the question whether it was intended to prevent the vovage entirely or only to check it for a while no satisfac ory answer could be contained. The mystery and obscurity of the proceeding were its worst features. The Japanese commissioners left that there was nothing di nifled in the opposition thins exhibited, and did not hesitate to stigmatize it as a transaction in which low cunning had been arrayed against them instead of open and honorable autagonism. Although they were in the dark as to the particular influences at work, it was not very difficult to conjecture whence the mischlevous interfer

The situation was extremely critical, and the secret induced anyready produced injurious effects that for a time seemed almost irreparable.

Fortunately for the national credit, the officials charged with the conduct of the enterprise were men of much firmness and resolution, and were not to be lightly turned from their convictions of duty. The Americans were united in declaring that nothing less than the most direct and positive orders of their own government should induce them to withdraw. They were not at all disposed to allow their good raith to be trided away by a petulant interposition which commanded neither their sympathy nor respect. It was speedily arranged that Mesers, Cassell and Wasson should proceed without delay to the execution of their tasks by such conveyance as could be hastily secured. A Japanese vessel-of war was first selected, but this was found to be unsuitable. A small chartered steamship was afterward chosen as the best for the purpose that could be obtained, aithough wretone hy madequate in every essential requisite. On board this craft, already overloaded with stores, the necessary troops were crowded in haste, and the first real advance was made from Nagasaki on the night of the 27th.

It is not, perhaps, necessary to describe the tormenting discomiorits and the secretary in the stores and may be brought under the necessity of fulinhing their obligations in spite of waxitions and dispiriting obstacles. More than 300 men were put on board a vessel which, under the most favorable circumstances, could not properly accommodate 150. She was already heavily laden with stores and munitions, and her condition was not such as to warrant even the ordinary risks of an ocean passage. The mere sanitary dangers of saning thus overcrowded into a hot chimate were by no means inconsiderable, especially in view of the careless and disease-inviting haous of the Japanes

ion of my own upon the general subject, I think it desirable to set torth the various successive acts of Mr. Bingham's relations to the Formosa expedition, as they are now represented by the Japanese and American officers, who should be best acquainted with them. They say that he was informed of the project early in March; that he subscribed to a telegram on the 15th of March urging the leave of Lieutenant Commander Cassell for the purpose of serving in the expedition; that, whatever his personal or private objections may have been, he deserted the formal expression of them until after the movement had actually begun, thereby deranging the entire plan of operations and entailing what might have been disastrous delays, together with heavy and unlooked-for expenses and grave pointical inconveniences; that, having interposed no obstacle to the departure of the steamship New York from Jeddo, he caused her to be detained at Nagasaki when her voyage was half completed, thereby rendering it necessary for two American officers and 300 Japanese to proceed under conditions of extreme hazard to themselves individually and to the interests confided to their care.

STILL READY FOR ACTION.

In spite of these impediments—and few persons who have not had experience in Japanese affairs can appreciate their gravity—there has been he

STILL READY FOR ACTION.

In spite of these impediments—and few persons who have not had experience in Japanese affairs can appreciate their gravity—there has been no sign of negitation at any moment in respect to the ultimate execution of the pian. At the time when Messrs, Cassell and Wasson left Niggisski it was still unknown whether the New York would have to be abandoned or not; but it was cearly understood that in that event other ships, wholly under Japanese control, should be collected at the callest moment and the work pushed forward on this new basis, with the least possible delay. Writing at Amoy, where this pioneer ship has touched for the interpreters and a few essential materials, I have no means of knowing the result of the negotiations at Nagasaki; but it is as certain as any inture event

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Muffing Match Between the Mutual and Athletic Nines-The New Yorkers Badly Beaten.

Considering the well known ability of both the Mutual and Athletic nines it was expected that the result of their meeting on the Union Ground yesterday afternoon would be a sharp and well played game. This belief occasioned the attendance of some 1,600 or 1,800 admirers of outdoor sports despite the extreme heat. Owing to the recent successes of the Mutuals they were the favorites in the pools at odds of \$100 to \$60.

At four o'clock and five minutes play wa 'called," the visitors going first to bat, and Mr. Mack, of the Philadelphia club, acting as umpire. McMullan ied off with a line hit to left field, took second on a passed ball and third on a wild pitch and finally home on Anson's grounder to right field; McGeary havinz, in the meantime, been taken beautifully on a foul bound by Hatfield. MoBride hit a high foul ball right over his head and Higham took care of it; but Fisier put a fair-foul to left field for two bases, sending Anson home. Batten furnished the third hand out by a fly to Hatfield. For the Mutuals Higham struck first and flew out to Anson. Allison hit hard and safely to left field, and Start gave Anson another fly. Matthews was muffed by McGeary and got first base, pushing Allison along to second. field let go a wicked grounder, which proved altogether too hot for McGeary, the bases were all filled. Nelson came the bat, and if he could make a safe hit would be hatled with shouts and acclama tions from the spectators. This, however, was not the case, for McBride took him on a weak fly, and then the golden opportunity was passed and gone Again in the second inning did the visitors take two runs, one of which was earned on safe hits by other was given by Hatfield, who "juggled" a ball in left field. Higham hit hard to Sutton, who threw him out at first while Carey ran from second to third base. Alisson gave McGeary an easy grounder, but Mack muffed it, and Alisson got to first base and Carey nome. Start's sharp hit to right field yielded him first base and carried Alu-

first base and Carey nome. Start's sharp hit to right field yielded him first base and carried Aluson to second. While Matthews was at the bat Higham, who was running for Alison, stole from second base to third, where the umpire declared him out on a throw from Cispo to Sutton, although Higham was NOT TOULHED by at least a foot. Neither side scored in the third inning, although Pister started off for the Athletics with a three baser bet ween left and centre fields. The lourth and fifth innings also failed to yield any runs to either nine, Remson, of the Mutuals, and McMullan, of the Athletics, each making a brilliant caten, after along run. A miserable throw by Higham to Neison, and a must by Start, gave the visitors another run in the sixth inning, while in the seventh cach side scored a single, off childish errors in fielding. The score now stood six to three, in favor of the Athletics, who were playing a better game than their opponents, both at the bat and in the field. The eighth inning, however, changed the complexon of matters somewhat. A bad throw by Higham to Nelson and a shameful decision of the umpire, who refused to give McGeary out on a foul tip beautifully taken by Higham, allowed the visitors to score two runs. But the hutuals were yet to be heard from. After two hands were out on a double play Nelson let go a two base liner to right field and came home on Burdock's two baser to left. Remsen hi hard to Anson and sent Burdock home, athough he she uld have been out on the home plate, and a clean hit by both Carey and Higham sent Remsen hiome. More fielding errors let Carey score, and then Allison furnished the third hand out on a weak fly to Fisler. Now the score was 8 to 7 in favor of the Athletics, and the spectators began to hope that the first Athletic striker going out on a fly to Hatfield; but now came six beautiful base hits in succession, and these, coupled with several errors by Higham, alded no lewer than six runs to the score of the visitors. As the "Muteel" failed to get more than one m

The play of Sutton, Fisier and McMullan, of the Athletics, was very fine indeed, while on the Mutual side Remsen and Harfield bore of all the

honors.

Without exception the umpiring was the worst seen on the Union grounds this season.

Appended is the score:—

. 14 21 27 12 8 Totals...... 7 16 27 10 17 

Yale Against Harvard. In a game of base ball played here to-day the Yale Freshmen nine beat the Harvard Freshmen

by a score of 28 to 14. Base Ball Notes. The Philadelphia Club visited Princeton yesterday afternoon, and played the Princeton University nine, the result being a victory for the profes-sionals by a score of 17 to 5. Next Saturday the Mutuals play the Hartfords on the Union Grounds.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Receipts and Disbursements During the Past Year.

At the request of the Roard of Estimate and An portionment Commissioner Van Nort has made the following statement of the public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the year 1873, and the disposition made of the

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORRS, NEW YORK, June 20, 1-74. JOHN WHEELER, Secretary of Board of astimate

Hon. John Whereler, Secretary of Board of estimate and Apportionment:—
Sine—in addition to my communication of the 13th inst. giving the particulars in detail on which the several sums included in the revised estimate are made up. I have the honor to make the following statement of the several sums received by this Department from all sources (other than sums paid by the Finance Department), and the disposition made of the same during the year 1873, asked for in your communication of the 13th inst. From Oroton water rem, peculiary is the 18th inst. From Oroton water rem, peculiary is the 18th inst. From Several permits, paid into deneral Fund.

From sever permits, January 1 to April 22, paid to appropriation "Se wer Cleaning".

5370
From sever permits, April 30 to December 31, paid into General Fund.

From sever permits, April 30 to December 31, paid into General Fund.

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54,600

Total receipts for the year 1873.

\$1,60,331 Total receipts for the year 1873......\$1,6 0,321

Amount paid into Appropriation "Sewer Clean.

113"

Amount paid into Street improvement Fund.

51,050

The increase in receipts from Croton water rent, penalties and taps in 1573 over 1571 is \$22,842

he increase in receipts for wall permits liner is a decrease of \$2.852 in 1573, as commonred with 1571.

The increase in the receipts from sales of buildings and old materials in 1573 over 1571 is \$2,94, and from sales of vitrified sewer pipe \$66, \$62.

The receipts for water rents since the 1st of January of the present year indicate that the rate of increase of the past two years will not be maintained; stagnation in business has cused a considerable inling off in the receipts from extra water rents for water used for manufacturing extra water rents for water used for manufacturing purposes, and it is probable that a larger portion than usual of the regular reuts will pass into arrears.

Amount paid into General and Sinking Funds.. 1,511,830 Amount paid into Appropriation "Sewer Clean-

incurring purposes, and it is probable that a larger portion thin usual of the regular reuts witt pass into arrears.

The receipts for vault and sewer permits depend upon the extent of building operations, and it is well known that comparatively ittle is being done or expected to be done in that business during the present year.

The receipts from sales of buildings and old material are irregular and cannot, therefore, we estimated.

The proceeds of sales of virified sewer pipe are not properly a revenue to the city, as they are mearly balanced by the outlay for the purchase of the pipe; a small advance in the cost is charged to compensate for breakage and for handling and storing the pipe. If he contract under which sewer pipe has been furnished to the Deparatement with the purpose of the pipe in the contract of the purpose of the pipe in the pipe. The contract when the pipe is the parameter of the properties from sewer permits were applied to the appropriation for cleaning sewers, but since that time all the revenue collected by the department is paid into the general and sinking funds of the city. Very respectfully,

Commissioner of Public Works.

Cost of Recent Improvements. Commissioner Van Nort has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificates of the cost of the following improvements, in order that the

assessment therefor may be made:-Regulating, grading, &c., Skry-eighth street, from fsigath avenue to bludson filver. Regulating, grading, &c., Skry-eighth street, trom fbird to Fourth avenue. Paving Skry-eighth, from Fourth to Pitth avenue sewers in Sixth avenue, between 123th and 147th streets. streets.

Receiving basin at southwest corner sevencyfirst street and Lexington avenue.

Receiving basin at northwest corner sevencyfirst street and Lexington avenue.

Secretary basin at northwest corner sevencysixth street and Lexington avenue.

## LONDON GOSSIP.

Fatal Accident to an American Gentleman.

Perils of the Road on Derby Day-A Citizen on Massachusetts Seriously Injured-Balfe's "Talisman," with Nikson as the Heroine-Physical and Spiritualistic Exercises.

LONDON, June 12, 1874. I much regret to inform you that the carnival of the Derby week did not pass over without some serious miscaances to American citizens. Mr. Alired Lockwood, of New York, who has been resident in Paris or the last seven or eight years. don to enjoy the Derby and to spend a few weeks with his friends in the British capital. On the who is also a well known member of the American colony in Paris, and some other friends, among whom were two ladies, drove to the Crystal Palace and remained until after the display of are works, when they set out for their return journey. Shortly after starting Mr. Lockwood, perceiving that there was something the matter with the horses, tom of the hill, the man appeared to have lost all command over the animals, one of the occupants of the barouche endeavored to seize the reins. The horses swerved asid : the carriage was overturned and its occupants were precipitated with great force into the road. The neighborhood, as I have pointed out in a recent letter, is studded with numerous ately procured. Mr. Lockwood, who was found to be insensible, was placed on a hastily improvised stretcher, composed of the doors of the carriage, which had been unhinged. Mr. Hynes had, it was believed, broken his leg, and the ladies vere frightfully bruised and disfigured by their tall. All the party were conveyed to the Paxton Hotel, and there Mr. Lockwood, who remained insensible throughout the night, expired on the following morning, without having once been held upon the body, at which a verdict of accidental death was returned, the jury exonerating the coachman from blame, a charge of drunken ness having been brought against him. In his evidence the coachman said that the horses were going fairly enough until one of the party, "he betelieved Mr. Hynes, and seized one of the reins and pulled it violently, which caused the animals to swerve and overturn the carriage."

THE BODY of Mr. Lockwood has been embalmed by order of Mr. Robert Bowles, and will be placed on board a steamer for conveyance to New York. Mr. Hynes is convalencent, and has returned to his London

ANOTHER MISCHANCE.

Another American genuleman is a heavy sufferer from that disgraceful system of practical joining which was at one time universally in judged in by the home returning Deroy crowd, and which, it appears, is not yet entirely abandoned. Mr. Ives, a lawyer, from Salem, Mass., was returning from the races when he was hit by an empty bettle thrown by one of the occupants of another vehicle. The missile struck Mr. Ives on the head, and has so injured him that he is likely to lose the sight of his le't eye. He is nearly seventy years of age, and came to Europe with his family on a pleasure trip.

A POSTHUMOUS OPERA.

On Tuesday night last I made one of a select party invited to Drury Lane Theatre to witness the dress rehearsal of the late Mr. Ba fe's opera. "The Talisman," which was lett incomplete by the talented composer at his death. Sir Michael Costa to k the manuscript in hand, and the opera has been produced under his direction. Mr. G. A. Macfarren, the well known composer, has also given great help in the supervision of the score, more especially in the last act. At the rehearsal the Prince and Princess of Wales were present, some members of the press and several professional and amajeur musicians, but the general public was not of the "Talisman" the writer of the librette has culled a certain number of dramatic incidents, which are strung to ether by a connecting thread of sufficient interest. The music is thoroughly Balfian, and will be undoubtedly popular, one air, "Floweret, I kiss thee," bidding fair to have as great a run as the old "You'll Remember me." Mile. Christine Nilsson played the heroine, and was in perfect voice. Mr. Beverley has furnished some of his finest scenery and the dresses

THE HORSE SHOW The stamp of animals exhibited has been lower. and many of the prize winners of former seasons have again taken medals. It is found, too, that the jumping is a great mistake, affording no real recognition of a horse's leaping powers. Many an animal will acquit itself with the greatest credit in the hunting field, while in the presence of a shouting, langhing crowd, and surrounded by strange sounds and sights, it would refuse or bungle at comparatively mall barriers. A handsomer horse than any that has been exhibited as the show can be seen any day in the Park, ridden by its owner, Miss Majoribanks. It is a perfect thoroughbred, with the most graceful head and the loveliest shape in the world, and cost £1,100, or \$6,000.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's bill for the Better Regulation, which is now being discussed in the House of Lords, is likely, it is sald, to lead to very serious consequences. The bill has been prepared, it is rumored, under the direct inspition of the Queen, and is intended to check the ritualistic practices now so largely prevalent, The ritualists are furious about it, and declare that if it is carried the immediate consequence will be a secession of a large number, both of clergymen and laymen, from the Established Church, and the organization of a church of their own, with one or two of the ex-colonial bishops at their head.

AN M. P.'S JOKE.
Sir John Delafield Astley, one of the members for Wittshire, is an eccentric man, with a habit of saying some good things. At a meeting of his cona man in the crowd called out, "What about the Liquor bill?" "Well," said Sir John, "mine was uncommonly high last year, how was yours ?"

THE GHOST BECOMES CLEARER.

[From the New York Sun of yesterday.] We are satisfied that Grant is in grim earnest in his endeavor to secure a third nomination and a

The nomination he can probably obtain. The executive patronage has grown to be so vast that can be aroused in opposition to it. This patron

can be aroused in opposition to it. This patronage is likely to control the Republican National Convention—at least it is-limble to do so, and will unless a strong resistance to the third term movement is started at once.

The evidences that General Grant means to run a third time are multiplying almost daily. A member of his family, who could not have expressed anytaing but his own sentiments, said:—"One great difference between General Grant and General Washington was elected a third time."

And he may be elected a third time unless the Washingtonians—those who believe in limiting

And he may be exected a third time unless the Washingtonians—those wan believe in limiting the office of President to two terms, after the example of Washington, followed by his successors—bestir themselves bettines to de eat General Grant's selfish and over weening ambition.

BOUND TO GET IN.

On Monday Mrs. Sperrity and Hannah Lawler, who live together on t e corner of Frankfort and Pearl streets, had a discussion on matters eccles lastical, and Mrs. Sherrity, becoming disgusted, went to her room and locked her door. Her companion in debate came and asked to be allowed \$3 panion in debate came and asked to be allowed to be allowe